

### **Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--An array of reference calibration patches are formed on a photographic element using exposures delivered using any of a variety of exposure modulation devices, preferably using a light source, an integrating chamber, and a fiber optic array with attenuating filters for determining exposure and an imaging head containing an array of lenses and field stops, each fiber exposing one reference calibration patch, as disclosed in copending U.S. Serial No. 09/635,389, now US 6,407,767 issued June 18, 2002, \_\_\_\_\_ (Docket No. 81,035) by Bigelow et al. entitled *Apparatus For Exposing Sensitometric And Bar Code Data Onto Photosensitive Media*. The number of reference calibration patches in the array is a function of the application. We prefer 23 patches for APS photographic film. A photographic element includes at least a base with a photosensitive layer that is sensitive to light to produce a developable latent image. The photosensitive layer may contain conventional silver halide chemistry, or other photosensitive materials such as thermal or pressure developable chemistries. It can have a transparent base, a reflective base, or a base with a magnetically sensitive coating. The photographic element can be processed through standard chemical processes, including but not limited to Kodak Processes C-41 and its variants, ECN-2, VNF-1, ECP-2 and its variants, D-96, D-97, E-4, E-6, K-14, R-3, and RA-2SM, or RA-4; Fuji Processes CN-16 and its variants, CR-6, CP-43FA, CP-47L, CP-48S, RP-305, RA-4RT; Agfa MSC 100/101/200 Film and Paper Processes, Agfacolor Processes 70, 71, 72 and 94, Agfachrome Processes 44NP and 63; and Konica Processes CNK-4, CPK-2-22, DP, and CRK-2, and Konica ECOJET HQA-N, HQA-F, and HQA-P Processes. The photographic element can be processed using alternate processes such as apparently dry processes that may retain some or all of the developed silver or silver halide in the element or that may include lamination and an appropriate amount of water added to swell the photographic element. Depending upon the design of the photographic element, the photographic element can also be processed using dry processes that may include thermal or high pressure treatment. The processing may

also include a combination of apparently dry, dry, and traditional wet processes. Examples of suitable alternate and dry processes include the processes disclosed in: U.S. Serial Nos. 60/211,058 filed June 3, 2000 by Levy et al.; 60/211,446 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; 60/211,065 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; 60/211,079 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; EP Patent No. 0762201A1 published March 12, 1997, by Ishikawa et al., entitled *Method of Forming Images*; EP Patent No. 0926550A1, published December 12, 1998, by Iwai, et al. entitled *Image Information Recording Method*; U.S. Patent No. 5,832,328 issued November 3, 1998 to Ueda entitled *Automatic Processing Machine for a Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material*; U.S. Patent No. 5,758,223 issued May 26, 1998 to Kobayashi, et al. entitled *Automatic Processing Machine for Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material*; U.S. Patent No. 5,698,382 issued December 16, 1997 to Nakahanada, et al. entitled *Processing Method for Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material*; U.S. Patent No. 5,519,510 issued May 21, 1996 to Edgar entitled *Electronic Film Development*; and U.S. Patent No. 5,988,896 issued November 23, 1999 to Edgar entitled *Method and Apparatus for Electronic Film Development*. It is noted that in the processes disclosed by Edgar, development and scanning of the image occur simultaneously. Accordingly, it is the intent of the present invention that any development and scanning steps can be performed simultaneously.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 12 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As disclosed in copending application U.S. Serial No. 09/635,600 ~~\_\_\_\_\_ (Docket No. 81,281)~~ by Keech et al. entitled *Method And Photographic Element For Calibrating Digital Images*, it is useful to store calibration data along with the reference calibration patches exposed onto photographic elements to aid in the calibration process. Such data is preferably stored using two-dimensional barcode symbols optically printed onto the photographic element. The combination of barcode data and reference calibration patches is collectively referred to as a reference calibration target. By placing the reference calibration target into a standard image frame as disclosed in copending application U.S. Serial No. 09/635,496, now US

6,280,914 issued August 28, 2001, \_\_\_\_\_ (~~Docket No. 81,278~~) by Keech et al. entitled *Photographic Element With Reference Calibration Data*, standard photofinishing film scanning apparatus can be used to acquire a digital image of the target. The scanning apparatus can employ a point sensor, a line sensor, or an area array sensor as described above.--